

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., JULY 16, 1879.

It has been definitely ascertained that murderers who have an opportunity to congratulate the petit juries that try them cannot do better than to adopt the profession of literature. When Currie is acquitted he should at once write a novel for some of our esteemed contemporaries of the press. Innocence combined with talent cannot too freely be encouraged.

The eminent citizens of Memphis who fled from an imaginary epidemic are now engaged in framing excuses to cover their period of fear. Not a few of them are getting up reasons for their sudden abandonment of their homes and business and their sudden and eccentric return. The refugees of 1879 will long have to accept whatever taunts those who stood out the panic may see fit to offer.

The statistics of foreign commerce which have just been made up for the past fiscal year show that New York receives about two-thirds of all the foreign imports, and ships less than half of the exports. It is thought that the average of imports during the next six months will be a rising one, but that this will be fully met by an increased European demand for our cereals and provisions. Altogether this country has a brighter year ahead of it than any other nation in the world.

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If this movement of the trustees of the Lucy Cobb institute is favorably met by the state and responded to, the women of the state for the first time will be permitted to share in the bounty of the state in receiving an education. Nothing has ever before been proposed for their benefit. All that has ever been done by the state has been done exclusively for male education. Even the land scrip fund donated by the general government for the education of citizens, without regard to sex, has been appropriated exclusively to the education of males. We at least owe it to the daughters of our people to do something for them in lieu of their fair share in this respect.

If Russia succeeds in turning the river Ouxus—one of the largest in central Asia—into its ancient channel, which led to the Caspian sea she will achieve greater military advantages than a costly war would be apt to give her. For she would practically abolish the great Balkh Koun desert which has heretofore been to her a serious obstacle in all movements against Bokhara or Khiva. In that case she would have a navigable river all the way from the Caspian sea almost to the borders of Afghanistan. It is no wonder therefore that she has thousands of workmen engaged in undoing the work that some unknown nation executed twenty or thirty centuries ago, more or less.

The Prospects in Ohio.
The contest now going on in Ohio appears to be quite puzzling to republican organs outside that state. They are beginning to perceive that there is trouble in store in that state for the stalwart organization, and their fears lead them to map out all sorts of impossible campaigns of their own, which they are pressing upon the attention of their harassed friends in the buckeye state. One of these organs asserts with considerable vehemence that it will never do for the Ohio republicans to go before the people advocating troops at the polls, and the unlimited enlistment of republican canvassers as elections, marshals, and that it will never do to raise the issue of a solid south and the bloody south. And the other insists that it will never be more inconveniently absurd than the campaign which the organs are laying out for their unfortunate brethren in Ohio. The latter could not if they would, avoid advocating troops at the polls, and the appointment of deputy marshals to supervise elections. This is one of the issues which the stalwarts in congress and Mr. Hayes by his vetoes forced upon the people. It is the issue of state rights pure and simple, and the Ohio republicans have emphasized it by making it the basis of their platform. Nor can they escape the financial issue. Neither can that issue be budged by the cry of "inflation" or the assertion that it is a scheme to defeat resumption. The financial issue in Ohio as embodied in the democratic platform is one that commands itself to all thoughtful men who are in favor of reform in this direction. The democrats and the democratic greenbacks in Ohio merely demand that the \$30,000,000 of national bank notes be withdrawn from circulation and \$20,000,000 of greenbacks substituted therefor. This is substitution in the direction of economy, and not inflation. This substitution will not add a dollar to the volume of paper circulation. To call the multiplication of silver inflation is to absurd to deceive a dager Indian. Silver is real money and its multiplication is no more inflation than the multiplication of gold coin.

In short, no matter which horn of the dilemma the Ohio republicans take, they give the democrats the advantage. If they go in for hard money and defend the national banks, they are doomed if reason and logic can have any impression upon the people; and if they advocate the use of troops at the polls, it seems to us that the simple instincts of patriotism that are supposed to sway the average voter would impel him to defend his rights by joining in the effort to defeat the republican consolidators. As matters stand, we can see nothing in the situation in Ohio except the signs of a decided democratic victory.

A Liberal Donation for Female Education.

We are informed that the trustees of the Lucy Cobb institute, a large and flourishing female college at Athens, upon the suggestion of the Hon. H. C. Carlton, at their last meeting passed a resolution offering to donate to the state the entire property of the institute, worth twenty-five thousand dollars, to be made a branch of the state university for the education of females. The school is now in full and successful operation with upwards of a hundred pupils in actual attendance. The proposition, as we understand it, is to transfer the institution with all its property to the state to become a part of the university. The object of the movement is to bring the daughters of Georgia within the fostering care of the state as to educational privileges upon equal terms with her sons. To our mind this is the most important educational movement now on foot in Georgia. The university is the only educational institution the state can assist. Under the present constitution no other can have an appropriation from the state. As matters stand now not a dollar of public funds can be appropriated in Georgia to the cause of female education. In all that has been done by the state or that is now being done a rigid discrimination against female education results. We have been and are now acting precisely as if the women of our state needed no education, or if they do, they must get it as best they can without the slightest aid or encouragement.

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COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 1/2d; in New York at 12 1/2d; Atlanta at 11 1/2d.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE BUREAU REPORT INDICATES FOR
TO-DAY, IN Georgia, southerly winds, stationary temperature and pressure, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
KIRKLAND HOUSE, July 15, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

REPORTS.

Mr. McDANIEL, chairman of the judicial committee, made a report, which was read.

Mr. HUTSON, chairman of the committee on education, submitted a report, which was read.

A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

It was received, stating that he had an amendment and signed it, and that the bill of the committee of governor may be filed, also, a bill to prescribe the manner of allowing insolvent lists of tax collectors.

Mr. CABANISS offered a resolution tendering a seat on the floor to Hon. Thomas Hardwick. Passed.

On motion of Mr. BEYAN, a seat was tendered to ex-Senator Enoch Beach.

On motion of Mr. CLARKE, the bill prescribing how foreign corporations may be sued in this state, and passed the same.

Mr. CLARKE, chairman of the committee on agriculture, incorporated, made a report, which was read.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. DUNCAN on business.

Mr. THOMAS of Burke, called for the previous question. The call was sustained and the main motion carried.

Mr. TAUFUM of Dade, the author of the bill, instead of closing the debate himself, yielded the floor to Mr. J. S. Heard at his farm, and Mr. KING of Floyd.

Mr. MILLER of Houston, as coming from a purely agricultural section, felt it was only fitting to have a few favorable words said in his favor.

Mr. PRESTON moved to adjourn the session.

Mr. TURNER, of Atlanta, moved to adjourn the session.

Mr. TURNER moved to adjourn the session.